

POSTAL:

BEAUTY.

"Tis in vain,

The course of love and nature to restrain:
Lo! when the buds expand, the leaves are
green.

Then the first opening of the flower is seen;
Then comes the honey'd breath and rosy
smile,

That with their sweets, the willing sense be-
guile;

But as we look, and love, and taste, & praise,
And the fruit grows,—the charming flower
decays;

"Till all is gather'd, and the wintry blast
Moans o'er the place of love and pleasure
past.

So 'tis with beauty,—such the opening grace.
And dawn of glory in the youthful face;
These are the charms unfolded to the sight.

Then all is loveliness and all delight;
The nuptial tie succeeds,—the genial hour,
And lo, the falling off of beauty's flower;

So through all nature is the progress made.—
The bud,—the bloom,—the fruit, and then
we fade.—Crabbe.

CONSCIENCE.

The mind that broods o'er guilty loves,

Is like the scorpion, girt by fire;

In circle narrowing as it glows,

The flames around their captive close,

"Till july parch'd by thousand throes,

And maddening in her ire.

One sad and sole relief she knows,

The sting she nourish'd for her foes,

Whose venom never yet was vain,

Gives but one pang, and cures all pain,

And darts into her desperate brain;

So do the dark in soul expire,

Alike to scorpion girt by fire,

So writhes the mind, remorse hath riven,

Unfit for earth, unbound'd to heaven;

Darkness above, despair beneath,—

Around it flame,—within 'tis death.—Byron.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Newly discovered Cave in Pennsylvania.

A few days ago, Mr. Reece, of Pe-
ters Township, Franklin County, Pa.
living on the base of North Mountain,
was about to dig for water, and as there
is a very large spring issuing out of the
rocks at the foot of a hill of considera-
ble height, and a kind of a sink hole
some distance above the spring, he
thought he probably could come on the
stream—accordingly he commenced
digging in the sink hole, and had pro-
ceeded a few feet, when he could plain-
ly hear the water running, seemingly
with great rapidity; and at the distance
of about twenty feet from the surface,
came to the water, at the lower extremi-
ty of a fissure in the rock, which im-
mediately expanded into a large and
beautiful cavern, the entrance of which
is partially obstructed by loose rocks,
which, after advancing a little distance,
entirely disappear, and instead of loose
rubbish, solid rocks appear, enamelled
with spar of different colors. In every
direction are to be seen the most beau-
tiful icicles (stalactites) suspended from
its noble, and in some places, majestic
ceiling.—Concretions, without number,
and of almost every color, size and di-
mension, are seen pointing downwards
from the ceiling, and inwards from the
sloping walls—some white, some red,
some brown, some green, and others
transparent as glass, and all solid as
marble. They threaten the curious ad-
venturer with being torn to pieces by
their craggy points, if he attempts pen-
etrating any further into it; and indeed
in some places he is obliged to proceed
in a stooping position, in order to avoid
them.—In proceeding up this subterra-
nean passage, you are obliged to walk
in the run nearly all the way. The run
is in some places dry at the present sea-
son of the year.—Yet it is evident from
the bed of the run, and other visible
marks of the water, that in some parts
of the year the water must flow through
the different channels in large quanti-
ties. Even at this time there is a great
deal running through it, but mostly
through channels alongside the princi-
pal one, as is evident from the great
noise it makes, in falling over the crag-
gy rocks which impede its progress.—
There are in the principal channel sev-
eral falls which might very properly be
denominated cataracts—the extent of
the cave is as yet unknown, as it has
been but partially explored: the great-
est distance any person has been up it
yet, is about 800 feet, at which distance
there was no appearance of its termi-
nation. In ascending this cave, the eye
is most agreeably struck with its gran-
deur—as at every new step wonders
present themselves—here is the spar
formed into trees, shrubs, &c. which
make it have the appearance of a pteri-
fied grove—in some places the spar is
formed into the likeness of men, birds,
beasts, organs, &c. and in one place,
raised on a pedestal, is a striking resem-
blance of a half unfurled flag. Besides
this, there are hundreds of other like-
nesses which I shall not attempt a de-
scription of. When we first saw them,
we were only surprised at their diversi-
ty and beauty, but on a more minute ex-
amination, we were struck with amaze-
ment, knowing them to be mere pro-
ductions of nature, who hitherto, in soli-
tary silence, has in her playful moments,
unseen and unheard, dressed the scene
as if for her own amusement.—Chris-
tian Ad.

Marriage.—I never knew a marriage
expressly for money that did not end
unhappily. Yet managing mothers &
heartless daughters, are continually
playing the same unlucky game. I be-
lieve that men more frequently marry
for love than women; because they have
a free choice. I am afraid to con-
jecture how large a portion of women
marry because they think they shall not
have a better chance and dread being
dependant. Such marriages no doubt
sometimes prove tolerably comfortable,
but a greater number would have been
far happier single. If I may judge by
my observations of such matters, mar-
rying for a home is a most tiresome
way of getting a living.—Mrs. Child.

Idle people are always meddling with
what does not concern them, and the
only remedy is to find something for
them to do for themselves: Apropos to
this is the story of the Irishman, who,
when passing by a hornet's nest with his
gun on his shoulder, was carelessly stung
by one of its proprietors; turning round
he let them have the contents of his
piece, with the comforting remark,—
'Now, by St. Patrick, my boy, I'm
thinking you'll have something to do at
home, you will.'

Frederick II., King of Prussia.—"One
evening, after a great battle, Frederick
approached a fire which had been light-
ed by some of the grenadiers of his own
regiment. The soldiers began to ask
him where he had been during the bat-
tle. 'Generally,' said they, 'you lead
us yourself where the fire is hottest, but
this time nobody saw you, and it is not
right to abandon us so.' The king, in
a good-humored manner, explained to
them in what part of the field he had
been, and his reason for being there,
which had prevented him from being at
the head of his own regiment. As he
began to grow warm, he unbuckled his
great coat, and a ball dropped out,
which he had received in his clothes.
The hole the ball had made in the great
coat and coat was also perceptible.—
Upon this, the enthusiasm of the sol-
diers knew no bounds. They cried out,
with all the tenderness of expression
belonging in the German tongue to the
singular pronoun, 'You are our own
good old Fritz, you share in all our dan-
gers with us, we will die for you!' And
the conversation concluded with three
cheers, and their treaties to the king to
take more care of his own safety."

Slander.—He who can choke the
sweetest flowers of social love, and taint
them with disease—and in the paradise
of earthly bliss, where the plants of vir-
tue flourish, spread the blight and mil-
dew of desolation, hatred, and distrust
—who can crush his neighbor's fame to
dust and build upon its ruins—who can
write infamy upon the brow of others
to prove his purity—is neither man nor
beast—but a heartless fiend.

Those who have seen their dearest
interests tampered with—who have
known what it is to have the priceless
gem of a good name sullied by the poi-
sonous breath of cold, un pitying slan-
der—these best can say that he has no
heart. If the lightning's flash ever darts
from heaven to strike the guilty down,
it will blast the hopes of murder-
ers such as these.

The Rattlesnake.—The late Dr. Thorn-
ton, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, says,
that the *Crotalus Horridus* (rattlesnake)
being peculiar to this country, is the fi-
nest emblem of the U. States that can
be found. It never acts but defensive-
ly—it never strikes without giving a
fair warning, and when it does strike,
it is fatal!

Touching.—A poor mulatto girl—a
slave,—has recently been tried at N.
Orleans, on a charge of having attempt-
ed to poison her mistress, and the fami-
ly. It was proved that she sprinkled
some powder upon a dish of oysters,
which made some members of the fami-
ly sick. It came out in the course of
the trial, however, that the poor girl
was innocent of any evil design. The
powder being analyzed, was found not
to be poisonous: and the girl, in her
simple innocence, having been told that
it had the charm of love powder, had
sprinkled it upon the food, in order to
make her mistress love her. It is a touch-
ing incident. She wished her mistress
to love her!

It has been remarked in Bohemia,
that the animal kingdom has suffered
great mortality since the prevalence of
the cholera in that quarter. Vast num-
bers of fish and hares, in particular,
have been found dead, and these species
have consequently been banished
from all Bohemian tables.

A Young Hero.—The following extra-
ordinary circumstance occurred about
a fortnight ago, in the family of Mr.
Eagle, a respectable farmer living at
the junction of the Frenchtown and
Red Lion roads, about eight miles from
this city. Mr. Eagle and his wife had
gone from home to spend the night,

leaving in the house his son of about 12
years of age, a nephew of the same age,
a daughter of about 8 years of age. In
the evening, when the children were a-
bout retiring for the night, the black
boy came into the room and manifested
the most brutal intentions towards the
little girl, took up a loaded musket
which was in the room, and threatened
the boys with instant death if they in-
terfered. The boys, who both display-
ed remarkable presence of mind and in-
trepidity throughout the whole affair,
contrived to secure the musket, and
forced the young ruffian from the room.
After securing the door, the boys re-
tired to their bed and the little girl to
her's, in the same room. They had
been but a short time in bed, when the
negro returned to the door and with vi-
olent threats and imprecations began
to force it with a heavy instrument,
with which he broke through the pan-
nel, and was making his way into the
room when young Eagle, who had the
musket along side of his bed, and was
coolly watching the operation, took de-
liberate aim at the villain and shot him
through the breast, of which wound he
died in a few hours. A Coroner's in-
quest was held upon the body, and
found the facts as we have related them.

Delaware Journal.

From the Huntingdon (Pa.) Advertiser.

Deploable accident.—One day last
week, whilst some laborers were quar-
rying rocks on the mountain, a few
miles above this place, and rolling them
down for some purpose connected with
the canal, a large one took a contrary di-
rection from which it was intended, and
passed through a shanty at the foot of
the mountain, in which was a woman
sitting and two children in the cradle,
breaking a leg of the unfortunate moth-
er and killing one of the children in its
course, the other child remained un-
hurt.

Warning.—A Fredonia (New-York)
paper says, "A cause was tried before
a magistrate in this village last week,
which it may be of some benefit to make
public. The stage in passing the saw-
mill at Silver Creek, a few days since,
struck against a saw log that lay with-
in the bounds of the highway, which
threw a passenger out and injured him
severely. The passenger prosecuted the
owner of the log, and recovered forty-
seven dollars damages."

Remarks of Mr. Crawford,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives of the U-
nited States, on Wednesday, 7th Feb.
1832,—the following resolution of Mr.
Clayton, of Georgia, being under con-
sideration:

RESOLVED, That a Select Committee be
appointed to examine into the affairs of the
Bank of the United States, with power to
send for persons and papers, and to report
the result of their enquiries to this House.

Mr. Speaker: I will not be trouble-
some to the House by the length of my
remarks. Thinking it would be unsea-
sonable, I do not propose now to pre-
sent any argument in favor of re-char-
tering the Bank of the U. States, or to
enter into the policy of that measure;
nor will I attempt to reply to the charges
of the Honorable gentleman from
Georgia, (Mr. Clayton,) my present
purpose being only to submit some rea-
sons for the vote I shall give.

In this country we have a written
guide for the discharge of our public
functions, a prescribed orbit in which
our legislative powers revolve, and char-
tered limits beyond which we ought not
—cannot, and must not go. But I am
among those who think that there is a
time when constitutional construction
should be regarded as settled—who be-
lieve that when the great organs of the
government have repeatedly and sol-
emnly decided, as well as by enactment
as adjudication, that certain powers
have been delegated by the constitution,
they are to be considered as rightfully
exercised. Should a different view pre-
vail, and the constitutional power to es-
tablish and pursue any line of leading
public policy be treated as perpetually
open, the measures to be determined on
here will be vacillating and uncertain as
the opinions of gentlemen, and the
great interests of the country. Instead
of being placed upon sure and perman-
ent bases, as the acts of the Govern-
ment gave them a right to suppose they
were, will find themselves exposed to
all the hazard and destructive influence
of fluctuating legislation, directed and
shaped by powers contracting or ex-
panding, according to the views of gen-
tlemen on each particular occasion of
their exercise. The construction of
the Constitution which Washington,
and Hamilton, and Madison approved,
I should therefore feel no hesitancy in
adopting; especially as it has been
more than once solemnly sanctioned by
our predecessors here, and has never re-
ceived any legislative disavowance,
that I am aware of; for, although the
bill for re-chartering the first Bank of
the United States was rejected by the
casting vote of the patriot George Clin-
ton, then the second officer of the Gov-
ernment, (for whose memory and servi-

ces I have the highest respect,) and that
vote given too on constitutional princi-
ples, yet I have always understood that
many of those who acted with him on
that occasion, voted on the belief that it
was inexpedient, and not that it would be
unconstitutional to renew the charter.
Besides, however much my own hum-
ble judgment may have been strength-
ened by the views of others, I believe for
myself, and independently of those
views, that we have power to establish
a National Bank. Constitutional scrup-
les, therefore, do not stand in my way.

On the ground of expediency I have
no doubt whatever. The experience of
the last twenty-one years has proved a-
bundantly to my mind that a Banking
institution, acting under authorities
conferred by the General Government
—whose operations shall be co-exten-
sive with the country—is indispensable
to the prosperity of the Nation. In the
existing Bank I have no earthly inter-
est, and prefer re-chartering it to put-
ting up a new one, because it is, and
has been, in operation with immense
advantage, in my judgment, to the fi-
scal concerns of the Government, and to
all the leading interests, and to the cur-
rency, of the United States, and because,
I believe, ruin, far and wide, will follow
in the wake of a refusal to continue it.
My opinion, farther, is, that this mo-
mentous question should be decided at
the present session of Congress. It is
an all-absorbing subject, in regard of
which intense anxiety is felt. It is con-
nected with every occupation of life—
The multifarious concerns of com-
merce, in all their complexity and in-
volution, are deeply and vitally interest-
ed in the issue of our deliberations—the
manufacturing establishments, in all
their importance and variety, look with
anxious expectation to this capital—the
mechanic arts feel that their prosper-
ous or adverse fate is in our hands, and
the agricultural industry of the country
will be benefited or injured as our de-
cision may be the one way or the other.
Will it be wise or just to hold the hopes
and the fears of those various branches,
embracing almost the entire circle of
our national interests, in suspense?—
Will or can such a course conduce in
any way or degree to the public wel-
fare? If you mean to re-charter the
Bank, let the public know it, and calm
the agitation which has been excited:
if unhappily your deliberations shall
lead to a different result, the time which
yet remains of the original charter will
not be too long—is already too short—
for closing, with the least possible in-
jury, the concerns of this most beneficial
establishment.

With the greatest deference for the
opinions of others, it seems to me that
the charges, which have been gravely
made here, must have originated in
mistake, or misinformation, of the Hon-
orable gentleman who has preferred
them. It was with the greatest regret,
Mr. Speaker, that I heard, not only al-
lusion, but direct reference made to the
opinions of the Chief Magistrate on
this important subject—not intended, I
am sure, but not the less likely on that
account, to excite party feeling here.—
Sir, I am myself a party man, and dis-
posed on party questions to go with
those with whom I have pride and pleas-
ure in acting, but this question is too
large for the admixture of such an in-
gredient, and I trust, gentlemen on all
sides of the House will discard it.—
The President of the United States
will, I am perfectly confident, perform
his high duties according to the dic-
tates of the enlightened understanding,
and with the singleness of purpose and
purity, that so eminently distinguish
him—to us, and to us alone, belong the
power and the duty of deciding upon
our course in this hall. I have deemed
it proper and necessary to be thus full
and explicit, that I might prevent any
possible misconception, misconstruc-
tion, or misrepresentation of motive for
the vote I feel bound to give.

And now, Sir, what is the resolution
under consideration, and what does it
propose? The appointment of a Select
Committee to enquire into the adminis-
tration of the Bank of the United
States, with power to send for persons
and papers; and with this resolution
were submitted certain charges against
the institution. I have already said
that I consider the allegations made by
the honorable gentleman from Georgia,
[Mr. Clayton,] as having their origin in
erroneous impressions in relation to the
management of the affairs of the Bank,
and regard many of his inferences from
admitted facts as susceptible of the rea-
diest answer, or of the clearest and easi-
est explanation. In the conduct of
the institution, and in its officers, I have
entire confidence. I could, therefore,
with perfect good faith and good con-
science, vote against all enquiry; but I
ask those whose opinions in favor of the
Bank concur with my own, to reflect
upon the consequences of such a vote;
and I put the request, and desire to be
distinctly understood to do so, upon the
ground of expediency and policy alone.
What has been said on this subject on
this floor, and I do not doubt consen-
tiously said, will be repeated and reite-

rated until every hill and valley in the
land shall ring with it. Every, the
most secluded, man in the nation will
be made, to hear that grave charges
were preferred against the Bank of the
United States, by an honorable mem-
ber of the Congress of the U. States,
in his place—and what? That that
Congress readily granted the means of
investigation, which had resulted in the
triumphant acquittal of the Bank, as I
am quite confident any investigation
would do? No, Sir, but that the House
of Representatives refused the inquiry,
and why? Will it not be said, has it
not been said in your own hearing in
debate, that a rejection of this resolu-
tion could only proceed from the con-
viction that the issue of the enquiry
would be discreditable to the Bank? I
call upon the friends of the renewal of
the charter to reflect seriously on this
matter, and entreat them not to place
in the hands of its opponents a weapon
so sharp-edged and so powerful. I be-
lieve most solemnly that the vital inter-
ests of this great community are exten-
sively connected with our legislation on
this important question; that if we shut
the doors and the vaults of the Bank of
the United States, not only will our ad-
vance to the highest point of social
prosperity be checked, but we shall be
thrown back at least twenty years, and
be compelled again to emerge from a
universal deluge of distress and ruin.—
On my soul, Sir, I believe that, if we do
not pass this resolution, the Bank will
not be re-chartered; that the country
will be covered by one wide waste of
public and private embarrassment, and
that nothing, which the wit of man
could devise, will be so likely to effect
this disastrous result as the rejection of
the proposed measure. It is true that
the allegations of the honorable gentle-
man have been sustained by no proof,
and that some of them he has himself
characterized by the very humble ap-
pellation of *suspicious*. But they have
been seriously made by one of the Rep-
resentatives of the Nation, under all
the obligations which attach to his sta-
tion and his trust, and under the fearful
responsibility resulting from the broad
operations of his acts, and from the fact,
in the particular case, that the influ-
ence of his movement must run out in-
to all the ramifications of society; made,
however, I have no doubt, with all good
faith, but under, nevertheless, mistaken
views. I am unwilling that the honor-
able and respectable gentlemen who
conduct the affairs of the Bank of the
United States, (some of whom I have
the happiness to know and esteem, and
whose reciprocal regard I hope I en-
joy,) should rest under the censure not
only implied, but directly asserted by
the specifications of the honorable gen-
tleman from Georgia, [Mr. Clayton.]
It is due to them that an impression
should not be made on the public mind,
unfriendly to their official and private
characters, by the imputation of con-
duct, of which I am confident they are
incapable. Again, Mr. Speaker, the
capacity of the Bank to be useful, to the
greatest extent in which it can serve
the country, will depend upon the con-
fidence of the public in the integrity of
its administration, and the power which
it shall possess to redeem all its pledg-
es. It has been assailed in both these
vital points, and, in my judgment, re-
mains untouched and unscathed—
sound and healthy in heart, limb and
member, would it not be advisable to
expose it naked, so far as decency, mor-
als and a proper regard to the feelings
and interests of others will allow, that
all may be convinced of its freedom
from corruption and disease? I will
not lend my agency to strengthen—
what does not exist to any great extent
in the United States—a party against
the Bank, which I am persuaded will
be the effect of a rejection of the resolu-
tion. Let us then grant this enquiry,
and grant it at once—let the committee
to be chosen under the resolution, pro-
ceed forthwith in discharge of its duty,
and let it be required to report in a given
period, say by the first of April next,
after which sufficient time will remain
to pass a law re-chartering the Bank.
For one, I will consent to remain here
until it is ascertained and determined
what is to be the fate of this great in-
stitution, tho' it should prolong the ses-
sion until Dec. Desiring ardently to see
it continued—believing that it is a
powerful instrument in promoting our
aggregate and individual prosperity,
and being firmly persuaded that those
who shall refuse the enquiry will most
endanger it, I cannot join them in re-
sisting the resolution. I favor the idea
suggested by the honorable gentleman
from New York, [Gen. Root,] that the
Committee be chosen by the House.—
It will relieve the presiding officer of an
unpleasant duty, and a Committee so
selected will inspire great public con-
fidence. I feel myself obliged by the
honorable gentleman's courtesy, in
withdrawing his proposed amendment
at the moment I rose, and according to
my undertaking to him, now move you
to amend the resolution, by striking out
the word 'appointed' & inserting in lieu
thereof the words 'chosen by ballot.'

POETRY.

THE FLOWER OF LOVE.

'Tis said the Rose is Love's own flower,
Its blush so bright, its thorns so many;
And winter on its bloom has power,
But has not on its sweetness any;
For though young Love's ethereal rose
Will droop on Age's wintry bosom,
Yet still its faded leaves disclose
The fragrance of their earliest blossom.

But, ah! the fragrance lingering there
Is like the sweets that mournful duty
Bestows with sadly soothing care,
'To deck the grave of bloom and beauty;
For when its leaves are shrunk and dry,
Its blush extinct to kindle never,
That fragrance is but memory's sigh,
That breathes of pleasures past forever.

Why did not Love the amaranth choose,
That bears no thorns and cannot perish;
Alas! no sweets its flowers diffuse,
And only sweets Love's life can cherish;
But he the rose and amaranth twined,
And love their mingled powers assuming,
Shall round his brows a chaplet bind,
Forever sweet, forever blooming.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spring.—There is something in the changes of the seasons, which leads every reflecting mind to acknowledge with gratitude the superintendence of a divine power. With what certainty do we not calculate upon the return of heat and cold—the green-springing grass, the perfumed blossom—the ripe fruit and the golden harvest—the nipping frost and the fallen leaf—the ice-bound rivers and the snow-clad fields—and yet how surely are these our calculations all verified—aye, and more than verified,—for how far superior to our most sanguine anticipations is the present prospect of the reality! To most persons, the return of spring, after a long and severe winter, suggests, perhaps, stronger emotions of gratitude and joy than the recurrence of any other season. Then the sky, which had been darkened by clouds and storms, opens upon our view clear and serene—the fields that have lain buried in the snow give signs of returning life, and vegetation rises like one from the dead—the song of the birds, too, again greets our ears as the well-known voice of a friend returned after a long absence. All animal and vegetable creation, that for months has been as if it was not, seems to awake and rejoice in the approach of its disenthralment. Amid such scenes and such sounds, well may man—man, with mind to appreciate, soul to feel, and heart to enjoy—be filled with the most pleasurable emotions. Cold and insensate, or else dead to all that is beautiful in nature, must be his soul, who can walk abroad of a bright and sunny day in spring and feel not its influences—or feeling them, is unwilling to acknowledge it. I envy not that man his feelings; for surely nature must have been very unkind to him, or he must be still more unkind to himself.—N. F. Constel.

Curious Ring.—The Marquis de Voyer d'Argenson maintained, for many years Mademoiselle Jehan, an actress at Ormeau, in Touraine, his country seat. She died, and as a christian burial was not then allowed to players, the Marquis had her body burnt, and reduced to ashes, in a case of *amynthe* (ashworts). As he was a great lover of chemistry, the idea then occurred to him of subjecting the ashes to the action of fire. By this process a small quantity of glass was produced, which he sent to his jeweller, with instructions to make him two rings, which was accordingly done. One of these rings was in the possession of the late M. de la Borde, Chamberlain to Louis XVI. It appeared of common green glass.

A mercantile bankruptcy took place in Glasgow twenty years ago, the affairs of which were only finally wound up last week, when certain of the creditors, none of whom had ever received one farthing of dividend, were obliged to pay nine shillings in the pound on their first claims. The deficiency was owing to numerous and long contested law suits; and several of the original creditors having themselves become insolvent during the protracted period of the trust, the loss, of course, became heavier on the remainder.

The following libel is going the rounds. "Never trust with a secret a married man who loves his wife, for he will tell her, and she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell any body and every body."

Messrs Nott and Saunders, New Haven, have lately received two letters signed "Conscience," enclosing \$5 and \$3, the supposed value of apples, oranges, pies, &c. pilfered at sundry times by the writers in years past, when they were wayward youths.

A venerable clergyman in the interior of Essex county, Mass. states that after the winter set in, the present year, there were fourteen consecutive Sundays of good sleighing.

There are now finished, in progress, and projected in the United States, two thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight miles of Rail Roads.

No worldly advantages, purchased by dishonorable means, can be either solid or lasting. Zimmerman.

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 6th of April next, at the residence of the subscriber, in Gettysburg,

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Household & Kitchen FURNITURE,
amongst which are a Cooking Stove, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and a reasonable credit.

D. MC CONAUGHY. lv

FRENCH & GERMAN LANGUAGES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, that he intends giving Private Lessons in the **FRENCH** and **GERMAN LANGUAGES.** References as to qualifications, &c. may be had, and will cheerfully be given. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, residing at Mr. McClellan's hotel.

E. FRIEDERICI. Gettysburg, March 20. 4t

FOR SALE, THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A NEGRO BOY,

Who has about seven years to serve. Inquire of J. B. McPHERSON. Gettysburg, Feb. 14. if

List of Letters, Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, Adams county, Pa. now called Littlestown, on the 15th March, 1832.

George Able	Joseph McDowell
Peter Augstee	James M'Sherry
Anthony Butts	James Renshaw
Thomas T. Barde	Enoch N. Seyor
Daniel Dyser	James L. Shultz
Jonathan Forrest	Jacob Sheld
David Greist	P. Shonaberger, Esq.
Daniel Giselman	Joseph Taylor
Polly Hornberger	Zadok Wolf
Jacob Koons	Wm. Walker
George Kennedy	Henry Wankir
John Little	Andrew Work 2
Jacob Montorff	John Williams.
	F. LEAS, P. M.

March 20. 3t

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade in complete uniform, on Saturday the 14th of April next, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in Liberty township, precisely at 10 o'clock.

By Order, JOHN EYLER, O. S. March 20. tp

An Election will be held on said day, for First and Second LIETENANTS of the above Company.

Cheap Goods.

THOMAS J. COOPER, RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and customers generally, that he has just received A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS, CONSISTING OF DOMESTICS, GROCERIES, & DRY GOODS, HOLLOWWARE, QUEENSWARE, LUMBER, &c. &c. which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. MONEY is wanted! and persons who have accounts of long standing, will please call and settle, to save costs.

March 13. 3t



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SNEFFEN and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1832. WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

NOW'S THE TIME!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE SEVENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON Saturday the 7th of April 60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balls. SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	51	50
1 10,000	51	40
1 2,500	51	30
1 1,270	51	25
10 1,000	102	20
10 300	1530	10
20 200	11475	5
40 100		

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50, Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT CLARKSON'S. Gettysburg, March 27. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 6, 47 36 27 24 43 41 51 19 16

EAGLE HOTEL, Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.—The House is large and commodious; and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS. Gettysburg, March 27. tf

List of Causes—April Term.

Anthony Deardorff vs. David Ross. Peter Bercaw vs. S. Tagert & J. Brinkerhoff. Adam Shorb, use of D. Shultz, vs. John Miller. Adam Shorb vs. John Miller.

Grand Jury—April Term.

Hamilton—James Wilson, John McGinley, (of Jos.) Wm. Cobean, jr. Huntington—Thos. Stephens, Henry Bittinger.

Cumberland—Sam'l Patterson, Peter Ep-ley.

Liberty—James Bigham.

Reading—Job Dicks, David White.

Hamilton—George Clark.

Franklin—David M'Murdie, John Hartman, Nicholas Mark, David Scott, David Beecher, Jacob Brough.

Conowingo—Jacob Wortz.

Menallen—William Ilex, James Bell.

Mountpleasant—James Brinkerhoff, Abraham Eckert.

Borough—David Ecker, John Slentz.

General Jury—April Term

Berwick—Benjamin Kepner, Benjamin Fink, Henry W. Slagle, George Wolf.

Menallen—John Mowrer.

Franklin—Robt. M'Murdie, David Wills, John Cobean.

Reading—Wm. Taughinbaugh.

Strablin—Daniel Benner, John McIlheny.

Jacob Grass, James Brinkerhoff, Jacob King, Robert King, George Boyer.

Borough—David McCreary, Michael C. Clarkson, Jacob Ziegler.

Mountjoy—Jacob Diehl, James Heagy.

Francis Allison, John Wilson (of C.).

Conowingo—John Marshall, jr. Geo. Bes-hore, Solomon Stonesifer.

Tyrene—Peter Studebecker, Jas. Wray.

Germany—Wm. Winrott, Wm. Gitt, jr.

Hamilton—John Dellone, Jas. Patterson, (of Samuel.)

Mountpleasant—James W. Galbreath, Joseph Rider.

Cumberland—Christian Stoner.

Huntington—Abraham Treble.

In the Circuit Court

Of Adams County, of Sept Term, 1831. IT IS THIS CONTAINED:

David White vs. Thomas Neely, Geo. Day, Rachel, Leuld, Jos Wierman, & Moses Neely.

6th March, 1832. On motion of Mr. Fuller, and affidavits filed—Rule on all the Defendants to produce the Article of Agreement between David White and Thomas Neely, dated 18th April, 1831, on the trial of this cause.

(A true copy.) G. WELSH, Clerk.

March 20. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of CORNELIUS LOTT, sen., late of Mountpleasant township, dec'd, are requested to call at the late residence of said deceased, on Saturday the 7th day of April next, and settle the same; and those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them at the same time and place.

CORNELIUS LOTT, } Adm's. HENRY LOTT, }

March 13. 4t

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 7th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A Plantation, Late the Estate of ROBERT ELLIOTT, deceased, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Christ Church, John Elliott and others, containing

120 Acres and 135 Perches neat. There is a well of water on the premises. About 70 Acres of said land are covered with good Timber—the residue in a good state of cultivation. Terms of sale will be made known on said day, and attendance given by

PHILIP FEHL, Adm'r. By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. Feb. 28. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 13th day of April next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. McPherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. McConaughy, deceased, and others, containing

335 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded Dwelling-house, a Log Barn, a good well of water, and a large ORCHARD of choice Fruit Trees.—There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by JAMES BLACK, JESSE HAMILTON, } Adm's.

By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. Feb. 28. ts

FRESH ASSORTMENT OF Goods.

THIS DAY, DANVER & ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

China, Glass & Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS

BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same. Gettysburg, Nov. 28. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WILLIAM GILLILAND,

Esq. deceased, to wit: The heirs of John Gilliland, deceased, viz. Samuel John, Margaret Catharine and William Fleming Gilliland, all minors: Wm. Gilliland, George Gilliland, Fleming Gilliland, and Joseph Gilliland, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

March 6. 1c

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL FREY,

deceased, viz. Peter Frey, (the children of Christina Long, who died before her father), Jacob Long, George Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and Catharine Long, intermarried with Samuel Slothower, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Monday the twenty-third day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

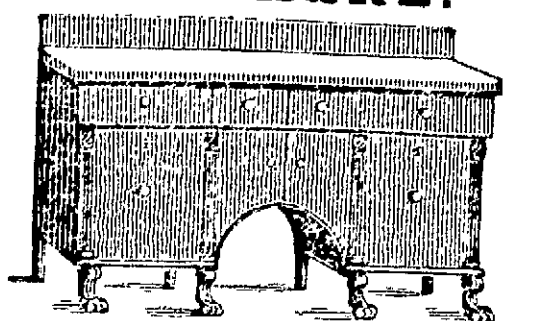
By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. March 6. 1c

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of HENRY WALTER, late of Franklin township, deceased, are desired to come forward and settle the same, on or before the first day of May next; and those who have any claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

VALENTINE FLOHR, Ex'r. March 13. 4t

LOOK HERE!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the

CABINET-MAKING, in all its various branches, in Baltimore-street, a few doors south of Mr. D. McCreary's Saddler's-shop—where he will manufacture and keep on-hand a General and Extensive Assortment of FIRST-RATE

Furniture.

All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work—for which the highest market price will be given. He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

COFFINS,

with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

L. SHARP. Gettysburg, Feb. 7. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment, GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, &c. of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,

HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, head ache, dependency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposures to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

For sale by SAMUEL H. RUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Aug. 30. 1f

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with these troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparations discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of these most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It cleanses the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate even instances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to anything like puff and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by SAMUEL H. RUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Aug. 30. 1f

propositions in conformity with the stipulations of certain Indian treaties; and the bill to change the times of holding the courts of the United States for the western districts of Virginia. Mr. Waggoner laid on the table resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, instructing the Senators, and requesting the representatives from that State to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law, at the present session, rechartering the Bank of the U States.

In the House of Representatives, a question of order was discussed, on a motion by Mr. Slade to reconsider the vote rejecting a resolution submitted by Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, for an inquiry into the expediency of constructing a road from Buffalo to N Orleans. The motion for re-consideration was advocated by Mr. Arnold, in a speech which occupied the attention of the House for nearly two hours. After some remarks by Messrs. Carson, Mercer, and Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, the yeas and nays were ordered at the call of Mr. Speight, and the House refused to reconsider the vote, yeas 74, noes 92. The Indian appropriation bill was read a third time and passed.—The bill to extend the benefits of vaccination among the Indian tribes, was taken up on the motion of Mr. Bell, and after its consideration for some time, was postponed till this day. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. L. Condict in the chair, and took up the revolutionary pensions bill. Mr. Davis, of S. Carolina, addressed the Committee until 4 o'clock, when, before he had concluded his argument, the committee, on motion of Mr. Carson, rose, and the House adjourned. Mr. Davis retains the floor for to-day.

April 6. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Foot from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment the bill to amend the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army. Mr. Marcy, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill for the relief of Heman Allen, and with an amendment, the bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the U. States. Mr. Ellis submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a post route between the Choctaw Agency and Winchester, in Mississippi.

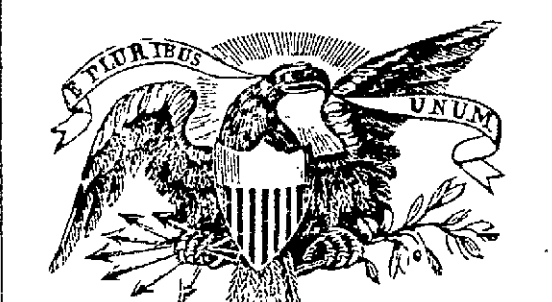
Mr. King, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment, the bill providing for the removal of a land office, in Mississippi, and one in Missouri. The bill from the House making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department, for the year 1832, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, was taken up on motion of Mr. Foot, yeas 21, nays 12, and after a short debate, in which Messrs. Foot, Hayne, Wilkins, Marcy, and Smith took part, was, on motion of Mr. Grundy, laid on the table. The general appropriation bill then came up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Sprague, who had the floor, concluded his remarks begun the day before yesterday. After a motion of Mr. Webster, to print the act of the British Parliament, and other documents in relation to the colonial trade, which was discussed by Messrs. Webster, Sprague, Forsyth, and Smith, the two last named gentlemen objecting to the motion, Mr. Kane moved an adjournment, which was carried.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of that State, praying for the establishment, by law, of a uniform system of bankruptcy, which were laid on the table. Several petitions were presented, by consent, by Messrs. Wickliffe, Sevier, Carr, and Semmes. The bill to provide for the postponement of certain suits at law in Arkansas, and the bill to extend the benefits of vaccination among the Indian tribes, were severally considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. L. Condict in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the revolutionary pensions bill. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, concluded his argument upon the pension system, as connected with the present taxation, and with the general interests of the country; and at half past three o'clock, the committee, on the motion of Mr. Choate, of Massachusetts, rose, and having reported, obtained leave to sit again. Mr. Choate, of course, has the floor upon the subject.

April 7. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for a copy of Lord Aberdeen's letter in answer to Mr. Barlow's, of the 27th Nov, 1828, and also so much of a letter of the 22d April, 1831, from Mr. McLane to Mr. Van Buren, as relates to the proposed duty on cotton. Mr. Foot's resolutions for changing the hour of meeting of the Senate from 12 o'clock, A. M. to 11, was passed with an amendment, providing that the change shall not take place until the 14th inst. The general appropriation bill was considered as the unfinished business, and Mr. Kane occupied the Senate for the balance of the day in reply to Mr. Sprague. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Plummer, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill for the relief of Jefferson college of Mississippi, which was laid upon the table. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the charges brought against the collector of the port of Wiscasset, was resumed, and Mr. Pearce continued until the expiration of the hour, his argument for an investigation by the House. Upon the motion of Mr. Verplanck, the rule of assigning Friday for the consideration of private business, was suspended, and the internal improvement appropriation bill was taken up in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the chair. A long debate ensued on the details of numerous amendments proposed by Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, but before they were disposed of, the committee rose, and the House, at half past four o'clock, adjourned.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
Gettysburg, April 10.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT, of Pa.

The bill to erect the Gettysburg Gymnasium into a College, passed the Senate on Thursday last. It is now a law.

The Adams county Rail-road bill has also passed both Houses. The bill appropriating \$300,000 to the North and West branches and Beaver and French creek divisions, has passed both houses and become a law.

At the late Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Baltimore, the following appointments were made for this Circuit:
Wm. Butler, J. L. Pitts, James Reid, jr. supernumerary.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has advertised, that he will receive proposals, until the 1st of May, for loaning to the State, the sum of \$2,348,680, reimbursable after 1860.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer of Saturday, says:—"We understand that Washington county, yesterday, paid \$2,500 into the State Treasury as part of her state tax. This is the first county from which any part of the tax has been received."

Foreign.—French dates to the 2d, and English to the 1st of March, have been received at New-York.

The Cholera creates no great anxiety in London. The whole number of cases, up to the 29th of Feb. were but 104, and deaths 69.

The Reform bill is still the subject of discussion in the British House of Commons.

A letter from a good source in Madrid, says, that Spain will certainly back Don Miguel, in case Don Pedro invades Portugal; and that it is understood Spain will be supported by the three great northern powers.

HARRISBURG, April 3.
ADJOURNMENT.

Both branches of the legislature have passed a resolution, fixing a time of the adjournment of the legislature, on Thursday the 12th inst. to meet again on the 29th of May, for the purpose of districting the state, under the new apportionment bill.

April 7. Salaries.—The bill fixing the salaries of clerks and officers of the legislature, came back to Senate, on the 6th, with Mr. Miller's amendment non-concurred in. It was taken up for consideration, and, on motion, was postponed indefinitely.

The resolution authorizing a change of location in the Philadelphia and Columbia rail-road, so as to pass through the city of Lancaster, after having passed the Senate, was lost this morning in the House. The vote stood, 36 to 36.

This morning, in Senate, the law to abolish all lotteries, after the 31st of December, 1833, (as reported by committee of the whole) underwent a long discussion, on second reading, on an amendment offered by Mr. Ringland, to fix the 1st of July next. This resolution was lost by a vote of 9 to 19, and the bill was ordered to be transcribed.

In the House, on Wednesday, the vote given on the 28th ult. negating the resolution relative to the appointment of commissioners, on the subject of a general system of education, was considered, and the resolution was passed, Yeas 55, Nays 31.

The canal from Clarks Ferry to Middletown, is now in fine navigable order, and the navigation between this place and Philadelphia is uninterrupted.—Several boats arrived from Philadelphia, yesterday.

Infamous Calumny.—The following article is copied from a late No. of the New Hampshire Patriot:

"Previous to the decision of the Supreme Court upon the Indian Question, was there not a caucus composed of Judges MARSHALL, THOMPSON, and STORY, and Messrs. CLAY, SERGEANT, WEBSTER, EVANS, and some few others?

Did not Messrs. Clay, &c. urge upon the Judges the necessity of their sustaining them on the Indian question, solely upon political grounds?

Did they not avow that nothing would revive their party but a decision against Georgia?

Did not Mr. Clay and his friends urge, that the question must be decided solely in reference to politics?"

We have seen many calumnies propagated by the abandoned presses of our country, to subvert the vile purposes of party; but the above exceeds in atrocity and mischievousness any that has for a long time fallen under our notice. The interrogatories are founded on information received from Washington. Who could have invented allegations so atrocious and unfounded?—We do not hesitate to say that if ever an offender against truth and decency merited punishment, the fabricator of this wholesale slander deserves to have his ears nailed to the pillory. Really it is impossible to read such statements with patience or temper. The progress of falsehood is appalling. It is enough to destroy, and certainly must impair, the moral sense of the community, unless men of all parties shall unite to frown down the use of such weapons in political warfare. We observe it stated in a letter from this city, published in a New-York paper, that the above vile article emanated from a certain Senator. We cannot, we will not believe it. No man filling that high and honorable station could stoop to an act of such aggravated baseness.

Nat. Int.

We hail with pleasure the independent and truly national spirit of the following article, from a Journal which has been thoroughly devoted to the Jackson party:

From the American [Philadelphia] Sentinel. Georgia.—From the tone of the public journals of this State, and the proceedings of meetings of her citizens, it is apparent that the solemn adjudication of the Supreme Court of the U. S. reversing the conviction of the missionaries, is to be set at naught by the authorities of Georgia. Thus, while S. Carolina talks of nullification Georgia practices it. If the course of Georgia on this subject is to be quietly submitted to, and permitted to pass into a precedent, then is the Union, for all effective purposes, a rope of sand. It is true that until the period when the subject is ripe for the regular interposition of Government, nothing direct can be done. Yet still in the interval the People of this and other States who respect the constitution, and are disposed to sustain the Judiciary of the Union in vindicating its obligations, should begin to move. The question is not one of party or dynasty, but soars immeasurably beyond both. It involves the determination, whether our Government shall be a powerless pageant, like the exploded confederation, or whether it possesses the only means of making itself useful—those of carrying its authorities into execution. The sedate and the reflecting—those who desire to impart to their children that Constitution and that Union, under the benign influence of which the onward march of our country has been so unexampled, should raise their voices, far and loud, for the Constitution and for the Laws.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—The present receipts exceed five hundred dollars a day, and a great increase will soon take place, for the road is almost daily employed in some new business, and the profits are equal to about 300 dollars a day. These are some of the most weighty articles brought to the city—flour, granite, limestone, soapstone, paving stone, lime, fire wood, ship timber, iron, cotton and other manufactures, & country produce generally—and from the city is sent much merchandise for the "far west," coal, scrap iron, pine lumber, &c. Articles that had no value, or would not bear the cost even of a short transportation, are now carried 50 or 60 miles, and yield fair profits.—Niles

Massachusetts State Prison.—By a report of the concerns of this Institution, to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, it appears that about three-fourths of the convicts ascribe their present degraded condition to intemperance—that of the prisoners, one hundred and twenty-seven were in habits of intemperance before they had attained their 16th year; 62 were brought up in idleness, without having a trade or having any regular employment; 68 had left their parents without their approbation; and twenty were unacquainted with the alphabet!

An English paper states that orders for upwards of 18,000 tons of iron rails are now executing by the iron masters in Monmouthshire, (England,) to be exported to America

Baltimore Prices Current.

Flour,	4 75	Oats,	23
Wheat (red),	95	Cloverseed,	6 60
" (white),	1 02	Flaxseed,	1 37
Corn,	45	Whiskey,	25
Rye,	65 a 67	Plaster,	5 50

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. David McConaughy, Moses McGowan, Esq. to Miss Hannah Mary McConaughy, daughter of John McConaughy, Esq. deceased—both of this borough.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. E. L. Hazelius, D. D. Mr. John Ziegler, (of Geo.) to Miss Mary Ann Cress, daughter of Mr. Jacob Cress—both of this borough.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. C. G. McLean, Mr. Samuel Bleckley, of Franklin county, (son of James Bleckley, Esq. of this county,) to Miss Mar Sweeney, of this borough, (daughter of Mr. James Sweeney, deceased.)

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. Andrew Deardorff, to Miss Nancy McCurdy—both of Franklin township.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. Daniel Hartman, of Menallen township, to Miss Leah Nell, of Reading township.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. David Bittinger, (of Michael) to Miss Catharine Miller, daughter of Mr. Michael Miller—both of Franklin township.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, an infant child of Dr. Jesse Gilbert, of this borough.

On the 25th ult. Mrs. Catharine Eicholtz, widow of Mr. Frederick Eicholtz, of Menallen township, in the 86th year of her age.

EXAMINATION.

AN Examination of the Pupils of the GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY, will be held on Thursday and Friday the 19th and 20th inst. The following are the subjects of examination, viz.: Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, and the French Language.

Parents in particular, & the Friends of Education in general, are respectfully solicited to favor us with their attendance.

The next session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 14th of May, when a few additional Pupils can be received. To those whose parents desire it, instructions in the French Language will be given, during the summer, by Mr. FREDERICK, an experienced and well qualified Teacher.

J. H. MARSDEN.

April 10. te

Theological Seminary.

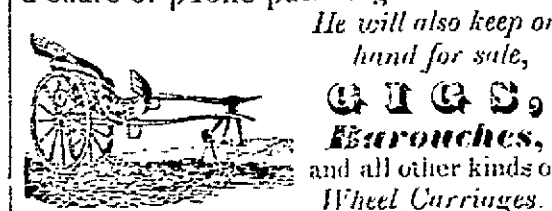
THE few delinquent subscribers resident in Adams county, are requested to make payment, without delay, to the Agent of the Board, Mr. H. WITMOR; because all accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st of June next, the subscriber will be under the necessity of transferring, in payment of the debt of the Institution, made on the faith of these subscriptions, in the erection of the Seminary Edifice.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ,
Treasurer of the Board.

April 10. 4t

JOHN GEISELMAN,
Coach-Trimmer, and Harness-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has REMOVED his Shop to the New Building on Middle-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house—where he will carry on both the above branches of business in all their details, and on the most extensive scale. All kinds of Work in the above Trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices—and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.



He will also keep on hand for sale,
COACHES,
Broughies,
and all other kinds of
Wheel Carriages.

He forbears to say any thing of his qualifications, but will be judged by the work which he has heretofore done—to which the most critical examination is invited.

Gettysburg, April 10. 4t

New Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened a Store in the house of Mr. Robert Taylor, (formerly Lashell's,) on the Turnpike road leading from Gettysburg to York. He has on hand, and will constantly keep,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable GOODS,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
and every other article usually kept in a Country Store.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves

ROGER CLAXTON.

April 10. 4t

Battalion Orders.

THE American Union Battalion of Volunteers, composed of the Gettysburg Troop, Gettysburg Guards, Liberty Riflemen, and Mountpleasant Riflemen, will parade for drill and inspection, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 12th day of May next, precisely at 1 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Major,
DAVID SCOTT, Adjutant.

April 10. 4t

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of \$25,000,
ONE of 15,000,
1 of 10,000, 1 of 3,610,
AND NO LESS THAN
TWENTY OF \$1,000!

THE EIGHTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 21st April.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balls.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$25,000 40 200
1 15,000 51 100
1 10,000 51 50
1 3,610 51 20
20 1,000 1683 16
20 500 11475 8

Tickets, \$8, Halves, \$4,
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.
Gettysburg, April 10. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 7,
15 4 17 41 58 50 23 51 47

ADJOURNED

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 21st day of April inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following **REAL ESTATE**, viz.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Johnston, John Myers and James Morrison, containing 64 Acres and 97 Perches, more or less, on which are erected a **1½ story Stone Dwelling** House, Stone Bank Barn, Log Stable, and other Out-buildings, a well of water, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Mary Weakley.**

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the Town of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lots of No. 1 and 3, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 2, on which are erected a two-story **Brick Dwelling-house,** and Brick Back-building, (occupied as a Tavern) Frame Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Elias King and Mary King.**

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, April 10, 1832. ts

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
LEAS & HOLLIBAUGH,
IS, this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to said Firm, will please to settle their accounts without delay. Those having claims against said Firm, are requested to hand them in for payment.
LEAS & HOLLIBAUGH.
Littlestown, March 31, 1832. 4t

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to harbor my colored boy **Abraham Tomlinson**, nor to entice him from my employ at any time, nor deal with him in any way, without my permission, as I am determined to prosecute any person who may do so.
MICHAEL HOFFMAN.
Abbottstown, March 27. 4t

To BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Adams county, at the house of Nicholas Taugh-Inbaugh, Inn-keeper, in New-Chester, on Friday the 20th day of April inst. for erecting a

Wooden Bridge

over the great Conowago Creek, near Kohler's (formerly Long's) Mill, of the following dimensions, viz:—

The Bridge to contain a single arch, the Span of which will be 105 feet in the clear. Abutments to be 8 feet thick, each; 10 feet high from common water mark, and 22 feet wide. The wing walls on the East side of the Creek, to be at least 30 feet wide, and 3½ feet higher than the floor of the Bridge—the filling up to be level with the floor of the bridge. The wing walls on the West side, to be 50 feet long, with a gradual rise, and to be 3½ feet higher than the filling up. Abutments and wing walls to be built on rocks, or otherwise good foundations. Wing walls to be 2 feet thick. The bridge to be 16 feet wide in the clear—12 feet high from the floor to the square; the sides and part of the ends to be weather-boarded with white pine boards, planed, and painted a good Venetian red; the arch to be planked with pine plank, and afterwards with 2 inch oak plank—lower plank to be pinned, and the whole to be covered with white pine shingles.

Each person handing in a Proposal, is requested to exhibit a plan.

By Order,
D. HORNER, Clerk.

April 3, 1832. td

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislature, upon returning, with his signature, the bill relative to the Pennsylvania canals and rail-roads, read March 30, 1832.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—The bill entitled "An act relative to the Pennsylvania canals and rail roads," was presented late in the afternoon of yesterday, for my approval; and much as I regret that it does not embrace within its provisions, all the interests that in my opinion ought, in the progress of its enactment, to have entered into the consideration of the legislature and been provided for, yet as it provides for the prosecution of objects of internal improvement, the completion of which are of vital interest to the commonwealth, and the abandonment of which, at this time, would be destructive of its best interests, I have, upon due consideration of all the circumstances, come to the conclusion, that although the bill in its provisions falls far short of what its friends could have desired, yet that public policy requires that it should be approved and signed, which has been done, and the Secretary has been directed to return it to the House of Representatives in which it originated.

But although this bill has now become a law, the reasonable, and I trust, the well grounded hope is nevertheless indulged, that the representatives of the people now assembled, will not separate until justice shall, at least, have been so far done as to relieve the people of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, and those on the Beaver and French creeks, along which extensive public improvements have been commenced, from the ruinous and deplorable condition in which the legislation of this State, should it stop at the point where the present bill leaves it, will have placed them.

The 5th section of the act of 21st March, 1831, directs, in imperative language, that the canal commissioners shall extend without delay, by canal and slackwater navigation, the West Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal; the Lewisburg cross-cut; the North Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal; and that they shall make a canal or slackwater navigation from the Ohio river at the mouth of the Big Beaver, and up that creek to the town of New Castle.

The several points from and to which the improvements are to be extended or made, are clearly designated, and the specific appropriations made for carrying on the several works are declared to be for or towards the expenses of their construction for that year. From the phraseology of the section just referred to, it is abundantly manifest, that the legislature of 1831 did not entertain the opinion that the sums appropriated to complete the several works to which they were to be applied, would be sufficient for that object, and it certainly could not have entered their minds that the act of legislation, which they designed for wise and valuable purposes, should operate upon the citizens to be affected by it as a snare, by inducing them, in consequence of the prospects held out by its provisions, to enter into contracts requiring extensive preparations and the expenditure of large sums of money to enable those engaged in them to carry them successfully into effect, and to permit (which under the circumstances they dare not resist,) their valuable farms to be entered upon, extensive excavations to be made, ditches to be dug, and fences to be destroyed, to the manifest ruin and destruction of much valuable property, and to the great damage of its owners; nor would it be doing justice to that enlightened body even to suppose that they entertained the remotest idea, that after the expenditure of the sums appropriated by them, the works would be abandoned in their unfinished state, and the good citizens through whose grounds they pass left to mourn over their mutilated and ruined property.

That legislation cannot be just, which, to save the public purse, would work individual ruin; nor will it redound to the honor of the State or to its character for justice to wink at the destruction of individual rights and interests occasioned by its own acts, and refuse redress because it may not be entirely convenient, at the moment, to yield it. If the legislation of the last session, did not pledge the faith of the Commonwealth, that the works contemplated by it, should be completed without delay, it at least afforded strong ground for public confidence that the constituted authorities of the State would not suffer the works commenced under the authority of law to languish at the expense of great individual sacrifice and individual ruin.

Satisfied as I am, that the rights, the interests and the property of the humblest individual within this Commonwealth, are to be equally watched over and guarded by those in authority with the interests of the State itself; and believing as I do, that a wise economy and sound policy require at our hands, that provision should be made for the relief of those of our fellow citizens whose condition must otherwise be deplorable, I have felt myself called upon to submit the few crude remarks contained in this message for the consideration of the legislature, and to ask permission to urge upon it the strong claims which the citizens concerned, in my opinion, have to its magnanimity as well as its justice.

GEO. WOLF.

GEORGIA vs. THE SUP. COURT.

The Savannah Republican received by the mail yesterday, contains the following article, confirming the intelligence already published, of the refusal of Judge Dougherty, to obey the Mandate of the Supreme Court. It will also be seen that the Georgians were preparing to resist the further authority of the Court, should orders be given to the Marshal to enforce the decree—but as the Court very fortunately adjourned before the attitude of Georgia could be known, all further proceedings in the case will be stayed until the next term of the Court in January, by which time perhaps the aspect of affairs may be so changed as to render harsh measures unnecessary on either side.

From the Savannah Repub. of the 24th inst.

Important and Correct.—The following extract of a letter, dated Milledgeville, 21st March, was received by a gentleman in this city, to whom we are indebted for the important information it discloses. The crisis then has arrived. The refusal of Judge Dougherty, to carry the Mandate of the Supreme Court into effect, places Georgia in the attitude of resistance to the Federal Judiciary. It must have been anticipated, and therefore our people are prepared to meet it. We now look for ulterior measures. It says—"There is great excitement in the State, in regard to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Missionary case. Our people in this section, and from this in every direction, are unanimous, I believe, in the determination that the Missionaries shall not be discharged."

Gwinnett Court was held last week, at which time and place the Mandate of the Supreme Court was presented.—Judge DOUGHERTY refused to yield obedience to its terms. The messenger left forthwith for Washington, where he arrived about yesterday. His hurry was to return in time to present the refusal before the Supreme Court should adjourn, to obtain an order awarding execution of judgment direct. The order to execute the decree will, of course, be directed to the Marshal. The counties round about here say that they will, if necessary, shoulder their muskets & march to the Penitentiary to guard and prevent the Missionaries from being discharged."

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CHEROKEE CASE.

We have noticed the comments in different quarters, upon our views of the Cherokee case, in reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon it, and the refusal of the Circuit Court of the State of Georgia, to obey the mandate of the Court against carrying into effect its judgment.

In the course of our remarks on this subject, we said "It is possible, that application might be made to one of the Judges of the United States, out of Court, for a *habeas corpus*, to bring the case immediately before him." On this point we spoke doubtfully, it will be seen, not having the Statute-book before us. We thought it possible only that a writ of *habeas corpus* might be sued out. We are indebted to an Eastern paper for calling our attention to this point, so as to enable us to correct our views of the matter, wherein it was erroneous.

Upon further examination, we are now enabled to say, it is doubtless true that the power of the Supreme Court of the United States to issue writs of *habeas corpus* is limited to those cases in which the party is imprisoned under some authority proceeding from some Court, or Officer, of the United States.—Therefore, it would seem, that, if the authorities of Georgia persist in retaining the Missionaries in prison, they cannot be relieved in the recess of Court, by *habeas corpus*. But the remedy is adequate, and is, indeed, no slower than by that writ. For a *habeas corpus*, unless it be such as a single Judge might grant, could not issue until the next term; and, when the next term shall come, if the Missionaries be still in jail, the Supreme Court may issue process and execute its own judgment. The venerable Judiciary Act of 1789 provides that in cases in which the judgment of a State Court is reversed, and where the case has been already before remanded, the Supreme Court may proceed to a final decision, and award execution.

In the mean time, it would seem to be quite evident, that all the agents of Georgia, who are concerned in retaining the Missionaries in jail, are trespassers, and must, one day, answer for the false imprisonment.

This is not the first instance, by several, of a State Court taking upon itself to disregard the judgment of the highest Judicial tribunal of our country.—Every case of the kind has hitherto had a lame and almost ludicrous conclusion; and we have too much confidence in the love of country and the common sense of the Georgians, to apprehend that the present collision between the Judicial authorities of that State and of the United States will terminate tragically. Let all the parties keep their temper as well as they can; let the friends of the Union stand firm by the sheet anchor; and let no one of them doubt the safety of the gallant ship.

Whose flag has brav'd, these many years, The battle and the breeze.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The enlarged appropriation asked for by the Executive, and reported by the Committee of Finance, for the diplomatic expenses of the government, gave rise to a discussion of much pith in the Senate yesterday, touching the relative merits of the last and present Administrations in regard to their expenditures for foreign intercourse.—The discussion continued to a late hour, without coming to a close; indeed it took a turn just before the adjournment, which opened a wide field, and will probably give rise to a protracted debate.

Mr. SMITH, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, admitted, in the course of the discussion, that if the diplomatic expenditures of the two last years of the last Administration, and the two first of the present, were contrasted, it would present "rather an ugly appearance" for the latter; but this, he intimated, would be amended by the future reductions which would take place in this branch of the public service. It is not, however, an enquiry into the amount expended by the respective administrations which threatens a lengthened investigation. That is a matter readily ascertained, and was fully exhibited, on official data, yesterday. It is an assertion thrown out by Mr. MARCY, towards the close of the sitting—namely: that it was not the amount of money expended by the last Administration in foreign intercourse, which was the charge against it; but that it did nothing for the money—effected no good for the country, with the expenditure. This was the point on which several gentlemen joined issue, and which seems likely to be fully argued.

Having adverted to Mr. MARCY's allegation, it is proper to mention, that Mr. CLAY, in a few remarks, pointedly controverted its correctness; and asserted, that so far from having done nothing, the last Administration concluded more treaties, here at the Seat of Government, with foreign Powers, than any preceding Administration—perhaps all of them together—and adjusted many long-standing difficulties and disputed questions with Foreign Governments.

Nat. Int.

The debate which we suggested in our last paper as likely to ensue in the Senate on the subject of foreign intercourse and diplomatic expenditures, commenced yesterday in good earnest. Mr. SPRAGUE, of Maine, addressed the Senate three hours without concluding his remarks; and the debate has taken a range quite as wide and interesting as we anticipated.—Nat. Int.

A Dictator proposed!—If the President of the United States do not assume to be Dictator of the Republic, it will be because he has integrity and common sense enough to spurn the counsel of the servile herd of flatterers and sycophants who would persuade him that there is no limit to his authority but his own will. He has only to follow up the preposterous pretensions set up for him by his subalterns, and the Constitution and the Laws are beneath his feet!

We beg the attention of our readers—of every honest Republican citizen—to the outrageous pretensions put forth for the President in the annexed extract from a leading political paper.—We find it in the *Albany Argus*, whence it is copied from another confidential organ of the party to which the *Argus* belongs. Read and ponder upon it!

From the Utica Observer.

Will Georgia abandon the ground she has taken? It is not for us to anticipate her course, but we do not believe she will. What then? Will force be employed to compel her to submit? Will the President, to carry into effect a decision he believes unconstitutional and wrong, wage war against Georgia, and attempt to force submission with the bayonet? It is not our purpose to predict the action of the President; but we do not believe he will. He is a co-ordinate and INDEPENDENT branch of the Government, bound by his oath to support the Constitution as it is, and not as it shall be interpreted by the Federal judges.—He is no more responsible to them, than they are to him. The Constitution has clearly defined their separate powers; and to deny the President the right of acting independently ON ALL CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, is to convert our republican form of Government into an odious monarchy—not with one but two sovereigns.—We claim for him in this matter the RIGHT to act as HE may think proper. What he will do, we do not pretend to say. It is with him a question of constitutional duty; and HE MAY EITHER ACT OR REFUSE TO ACT IN SUPPORT OF THE DECISION OF A CO-ORDINATE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is from the proceedings of the New-York legislature on Thursday last:—

"No chaplain present:—[S18 saved to the people's treasury.]

Petitions.—For an alteration of the law relative to jurors; a remonstrance against the employment of chaplains by the legislature; also against the laws for enforcing the observance of the Sabbath, exempting property of clergymen from taxation, and authorizing priests to perform the marriage covenant; of comb manufacturers in the city of Al-

bany, to abolish the business of comb making in the state prison at Auburn."

If the petitions above noticed were offered by persons calling themselves *liberal*, we would ask whether they have not shown a spirit of intolerance in petitioning that "*priests*" may not be authorized to "perform the marriage covenant?"—(by the way, to perform the marriage covenant is to be a good husband or a good wife) the petitioners probably prayed that priests should not solemnize the covenant. Now, we believe that marriage is a sacrament of the Catholic Church, which of course none but a "*priest*" can solemnize.

Shall, then, the vast number of R. Catholics in the state of N. Y. be barred from marrying in that state? or shall they be compelled to do violence to their conscience, and employ a civil magistrate when they sincerely believe the requirements of Heaven demand a clergyman? We must all be cautious in our movements at reform; and especially in asking for freedom for our own consciences, not neglect the fact that others may have consciences likewise. In looking upon a general custom of long standing, we must remember that it probably had its origin in, and was established by, some important relations of Society; and even should errors be discovered in it, we must be cautious in attempts to correct them. It is one of the most dangerous errors of present theories that "the opposite of a wrong is right." This is especially applicable to customs; an abuse of which, however general, does by no means imply their inherent evil—and where doubt exists, it is certainly best to lean to established usages. We make not these last remarks with reference to the above quoted petition, because, in our opinion, there can be no doubt about that matter. It would be an act of most offensive tyranny to make any such provisions by law.

U. S. Gaz.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has protested against the adoption by the government of the United States, of the boundary line of Maine, as designated by the king of Holland, declaring that as it "would deprive the commonwealth of Massachusetts of large tracts of land, without an equivalent it is not expedient for the said commonwealth to give consent thereto; and that the general court hereby solemnly protest against such adoption, declaring that any act purporting to have such effect, will have been performed without the consent of the commonwealth, and in violation of the rights thereof, as secured by the Federal Constitution, and will be consequently NULL AND VOID, and no ways obligatory upon the government or people."

From Constantinople.—We have been favored with "Moniteur Ottoman" to the 7th of Jan. We have lately learnt that two sheets of each number are published: one in Turkish for the Mahomedans, and one in French for foreigners. The latter we receive.

We learn from the late firman of the Sultan, in favor of persons of different religions, have given much satisfaction. The Moniteur says that the Sultan feels a strong affection for his subjects, of whatever religious faith they may be, a wish to render them happy, and a desire that his name may be blessed by all nations who are entrusted to his care. "In this," adds the editor, "it is easy to see, he has placed his personal happiness, and the glory of his kingdom."

Pugilistic.—The Philadelphia Chronicle states that a pitched battle took place on Thursday last between a couple of the "fancy," on the banks of the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road, three miles from the latter place. The contest was between a Northern and Southern man, both Irishmen, for \$500 a side, and was kept up for an hour and a quarter, in fine style. The northerner came off victor, having given his antagonist an unlucky (or as he would say a lucky) blow, in the left side, from the effects of which it is said to be extremely doubtful, that he will recover. It was understood between the parties, that the man who first, upon a knock down, did not return to the "scratch" in one minute, lost the battle. At the last round, the southerner was flogged, and did not stir for ten minutes!

It may afford some conception of the poverty and misery of the lower classes of France at the present moment, to mention, that the Mayor of the Eighth Arrondissement of Paris has published an appeal to the generosity and humanity of his fellow citizens, in which he says, "there are in this Arrondissement alone twenty-four thousand workmen without bread, without vestments, and without straw to lie down upon."

Fire and Loss of Life.—We learn, says the Windsor Republican, from Vermont, (N. H.) that the dwelling house of James Kent, Esq. was consumed by fire on Wednesday night last. The only particulars we gather, and these are of the most heart rending nature, are, that three daughters of Mr. Kent perished in the flames!

Gen. Kirkland, who was recently elected Mayor of Utica, declines accepting the salary of the office. The way of the world is, to receive the salary, and disregard the duties of the office.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Poin-dexter laid a resolution on the table proposing to discharge the Committee on Manufactures from the further consideration of the several subjects referred to them on the 22d inst. and on which they have not yet reported, and to refer the same to a select committee. After the transaction of a portion of the usual morning's business, the Senate, at an early hour, went into the consideration of executive business.

When the doors were opened, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1832; the question being on the amendment proposed by the Committee of Finance, to increase the appropriation of the House for the judicial expenses of the United States from 190,000 to 250,000 dollars. This amendment was supported in debate, by Messrs. Smith and Marcy, and opposed by Messrs. Tyler, Hayne, Miller, and Webster; and the question having been taken by yeas and nays, on motion of Mr. Miller, the amendment was adopted, yeas 20, nays 19. The next amendment considered, was to increase the appropriations providing for the diplomatic intercourse of the United States, by adding an appropriation of four thousand five hundred dollars, for the return of the Ministers from France and England.—On this amendment a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Smith, Foot, Holmes, King, Clayton, Webster, Marcy, and Clay, took part; but before any question was taken, Mr. Clayton, at a late hour, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

In the House of Representatives, leave of absence, until the 1st of May, was granted to Mr. Branch, on the motion of Mr. Carson. Numerous petitions were presented, and among them one by Mr. Mercer, from certain British subjects, resident in the Kingdom of Great Britain, on the subject of slavery, suggesting the appropriation of funds for the colonization of free blacks, through the medium of the Colonization Society.—Upon this memorial, a warm and animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Polk, Mercer, Drayton, Burges, Arnold, Semmes, Ingersoll, Blair, of S. C., Dickson, Patton, and Briggs, participated.

The subject was ultimately disposed of, after a discussion of three hours, by the withdrawal of the petition. The business appertaining to the District of Columbia, was postponed till the same day in next week.

April 4.

The Senate, yesterday, on motion of Mr. Moore, resumed the consideration of the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill supplementary to the several acts for the sale of the public lands, and the amendments having been advocated by Messrs. Moore, Kane, Buckner, and King, and opposed by Messrs. Ewing & Holmes, were finally concurred in. The bill from the House to amend the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Government for the year 1832, was taken up as the unfinished business, the question being on the amendment proposed by the Committee on Finance, adding an appropriation of four thousand five hundred dollars for the return of ministers from France and England. On this question, Mr. Sprague first addressed the chair, and continued his remarks until a late hour, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill re-appropriating certain unexpended balances, which was read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Various private bills also, were reported by Messrs. Muhlenberg, Drayton, Evans, of Maine, Sutherland, and Lansing, from their respective committees, and read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. Bell introduced a bill to provide means for extending the benefits of vaccination among the Indian tribes, as a preventative of the small pox, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the subject of the charges against the Collector of Wisconsin, was again considered, and Mr. Mitchell, of S Carolina, and Mr. Anderson addressed the House until the close of the hour.

The Indian appropriation bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day. The House afterwards went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. L. Condict in the chair, and took up the revolutionary pensions bill, which was discussed until half past 1 o'clock, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

April 5.

The Senate, yesterday, transacted but little legislative business, having been engaged nearly the whole day in secret session. On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill authorizing a subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, was taken up, and on his motion it was laid on the table. Previous to closing the doors the following bills were passed: The bill making appro-